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**Where Fortune
Beckons to the
Farmer and
Investor**

SPOKANE

the Imperial City of the Inland Empire, has grown from a village of less than 500 souls to a city of over 65,000 population in a little over a score of years.

The city offers unrivalled advantages for manufacturing industries because of the magnificent water power. Water power is furnished factories at \$10 per horse power per annum. Electrical power is furnished on the Niagara scale.

Among the many opportunities for returns on the investment of capital in business enterprises may be named the following:

Cereal Food Products.—The cereals of the Inland Empire are unequalled in richness for breakfast food. This city would be the distributing center for the entire Northwest. The superiority of the manufactured products would have practically an exclusive market.

A Canning Factory would give large returns on the investment. This city pays out \$20,000 annually in freight rates on canned corn and canned tomatoes alone. Within the 15-mile radius are grown the finest peas, beans, sweet corn, tomatoes and fruits of all kinds known to the temperate zone. The apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, prunes and berries have no superior in size and excellence of flavor for canning.

A Factory for the Manufacture of Vinegar, sweet pickles, high grade tomato catsup, etc., could do a profitable business from the start.

A Woollen Mill for the manufacture of blankets and dress goods would give large returns upon the investment with a home market for all goods which could be produced by a plant using a half million pounds of wool annually.

A Wool Scouring Plant.—Over 1,000,000 pounds of wool are produced per annum in the territory immediately west of Spokane. This wool is sold for 9 to 11 cents a pound, and every pound must come through Spokane to reach a market.

A Shoe Factory would also do well in the manufacture of men's and boys' shoes and lace boots, including the higher priced goods for use in the mines and timber camps, such as retail here now at from \$7 to \$10 per pair. There is an abundant supply of hides.

Deposits of Granite and Marble of a quality unsurpassed in the United States for building, for monuments and for ornamental work await development. Fine quarries of granite can be opened up within six miles of the city limits and within half a mile of railroad transportation.

A Plant for the Manufacture of Paper from wood pulp would serve a wide field of usefulness established at this point. The immense black pine forests near Spokane will furnish a supply of raw material for years to come.

Beds of Clay and Shale offer unrivalled opportunities for the manufacture of terra cotta, pottery and common, pressed, ornamental and vitrified brick. They clay deposits are contiguous to railroad transportation facilities.

Patent Cement.—One of the largest deposits in the world for the manufacture of cement is located within 50 miles of Spokane.

A tannery, furniture factory, match factory, box factory and plant for manufacture of electrical goods would do well here.

Spokane's Record

FOR 1903

Population

65,267, gain 8,642, or 15 per cent.

Building Permits

1,554, gain 452; cost \$3,755,965, gain \$2,434,251, or 175 per cent.

Bank Clearances

\$112,272,299, gain \$23,801,097 or 27 per cent.

Bank Deposits

\$10,433,446, gain \$1,377,387 or 15 per cent.

Postoffice Receipts

\$151,911, gain \$27,056 or 22 per cent.

Real Estate Transfers

7,116, total value \$9,295,157, gain \$1,332,576 or 17 per cent.

Public Improvements

\$1,263,000.

Improvements Private Capital

\$1,063,000.

Total Miles Electric B'y

92, gain 50 miles; cost of construction \$900,000.

Miscellaneous Improvements

\$807,000.

Record of Inland Empire

FOR 1903

Farm Record of Inland Empire

40,000,000 bushels wheat; 10,000 carloads of fruit; \$7,000,000 worth of dairy products, eggs, etc.; 225 carloads refined sugar; 20,000 carloads of live stock; other products, total value \$12,760,000.

Lumber Output

1,500,000,000 feet, equal to 75,000 carloads of 20,000 feet to the car, or a solid train 700 miles long. Twenty thousand men were given employment in the lumber industry and received about \$12,000,000 in wages.

Free Homestead Lands

Records of U. S. Land Office show original homestead entries amounting to 149,255 acres.

Mineral Output

Gold, silver, lead and copper, \$21,000,000.

The Inland Empire comprises a territory as large as the states of New York and Pennsylvania combined, and contains rich mineral, marble and timber resources and the most fertile fruit and farm lands in America, all being tributary to Spokane, the Imperial City and commercial metropolis—a city of thrift and beautiful homes.

For detailed information write to

Chamber of Commerce

SPOKANE, WASH.

BUILDING AN EMPIRE



ACHIEVEMENTS

of a Quarter of a Century in East-ern Washington and Northern Idaho Un-parallelled in History. The Inland Empire Leads the World in Cereals, in Lumber and in Fruit Growing. Wonderful In-ustrial Progress is Shown. Opportunities for the Homeseeker to Earn a Competence and for the Investor to Secure Large Returns on Capital are Without a Peer in the Northwest.

EC 13 1904
D. F. D.

Investigation is Solicited. For Detailed Information address

Spokane Chamber of Commerce
Spokane, Washington

THE INLAND EMPIRE



THE LOWER FALLS AT SPOKANE MINIMUM CAPACITY 33,000 HORSE POWER

Eastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon, Northern Idaho and Western Montana, comprising the interior Columbia river basin between the Rocky Mountains on the east and Cascade Range on the west, is known as the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest. This territory is bounded by the John Day river and Blue Mountains on the south, and British Columbia on the north. It is about 150,000 square miles in area and has a rapidly increasing population, now numbering about 500,000.

The topography of this great agricultural, horticultural and stock raising region is rolling, with wide stretches of plateau, or comparatively level prairies. This basin is almost entirely surrounded by mountain chains or high ranges of hills.

Of this territory Eastern Washington and the Pan-Handle of Idaho constitute the choicest portion, and is the one this book will more particularly describe.

The Southeastern section, widely known as the Palouse Country, is hilly, smooth in contour, being very similar to Southeastern Ohio in topography. This section is particularly noted for its wheat and fruit; Whitman, Garfield and Asotin counties, Washington, and Latah and Nez Perce counties, Idaho, comprise this district.

The Northeastern, Northern and Northwestern sections, comprising Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan and Chelan counties, and the South Half of the Colville Indian Reservation, are rough and broken, but have numerous wide river valleys where agriculture is extensively carried on. The foothills and the Wenatchee and Methow valleys are especially adapted to fruit growing, and the broken ranges of hills to grazing. Stock raising, including horses, cattle and sheep, excels in these localities. Mining and lumbering are also extensively carried on. Stevens county has the finest marble deposits in the United States, and the peer of any in the world.

The Central section, of which Spokane county is the gateway, extends west to the Columbia river, which flows through the foothills of the Cascade Mountains. It comprises Spokane, Lincoln, Adams, Franklin and Douglas

counties. This section spreads out to the north and south as you proceed westward like an open fan, and consists principally of rolling prairie land. Here agriculture, fruit growing and stock raising about equally occupy the attention of the settlers.

Immediately west of Spokane, comprising Lincoln and Douglas counties, is what is known here as the "Big Bend" country, and is the Palouse country's rival in wheat production.

Midway between the Palouse and Big Bend districts, extending southwesterly to the Snake and Columbia rivers, is a region especially adapted to the raising of Blue Stem wheat. This section is composed of Adams and Franklin counties. Fruit growing and stock raising are also profitable industries.

The Walla Walla district, lying south of the Snake river, includes Walla Walla and Columbia counties, Washington, and Morrow, Umatilla, Union and Wallowa counties, Oregon. Here wheat, fruit and live stock are the principal products.

The Yakima district lies immediately west and north of the Columbia river, and extends westward to the Cascades. Yakima, Kittitas and Klickitat counties comprise this section. Fruit, stock raising, wheat, coal mining and lumbering are the principal industries, and in the ratio named.

Spokane county, in point of wealth, population and attractiveness, easily takes the lead in this great galaxy, comprising the Inland Empire of the Pacific Northwest. The prospective settler and investor should visit the City of Spokane, because it is the gateway from which all the surrounding country is reached.

The City of Spokane, with a population of 65,267, which is increasing at the rate of 5,000 annually, is the gateway to and the distributing and commercial center of all this vast and rich territory. Spokane is now the second city of the state in population and commercial importance. It is the greatest railroad center west of St. Paul and the Missouri river, and has a water power equal to 33,000 horse power minimum capacity.



AGRICULTURE is the leading industry of the Inland Empire. No other section of equal acreage in the United States yields, or is capable of yielding the quantity, quality and variety of farm products as does this section. Of all products, wheat is king. One-sixth of the bread supply of the United States might be grown here.

The soil is a decomposed lava, or volcanic ash, of great depth and apparently inexhaustible in its fertility. This kind of soil is found in no other section of the United States. It combines all the chemical elements necessary to plant life, and, owing to the climatic conditions, it has remained undisturbed from the time of its deposit, hence the richest soil is found on the hill tops. Farm products from this favored land yield an income of \$75,000,000 annually. When settled on the same relative

ratio of population to area as prevails in the Eastern states, the yearly income from the farm will reach the enormous sum of \$225,000,000; in other words, the country is capable of producing three times its present yield.

The Inland Empire leads the United States in the production of grains, fruits and vegetables, as shown by the last year book of the Department of Agriculture. The wheat lands, not one-half of which are, as yet, under cultivation, have steadily increased their yield.

The Government Crop Reports show that the average yield of Washington wheat fields has advanced from 17.7 bushels per acre in 1892, to 29.1 bushels in 1901. These yields were obtained without irrigation or fertilization. Individual yields of wheat from 40 bushels to 50 bushels per acre on 160-acre farms are common.

All other cereals do as well. Government statistics show that the average yield per acre for the past ten years of oats was 39.58 bushels; barley, 35.90; potatoes, 124 bushels. Individual yields run as high as



PLOWING.



BALING HAY.



THIS LAY IS
6 FT. 9 1/4 IN. HIGH



STACKING HAY.



SPRING SEEDING.

BINDERS AT WORK.



THRESHING.



THRESHING DIRECT FROM HEADER.



HEADING AND THRESHING AT ONE OPERATION.



A COMBINED HARVESTER.

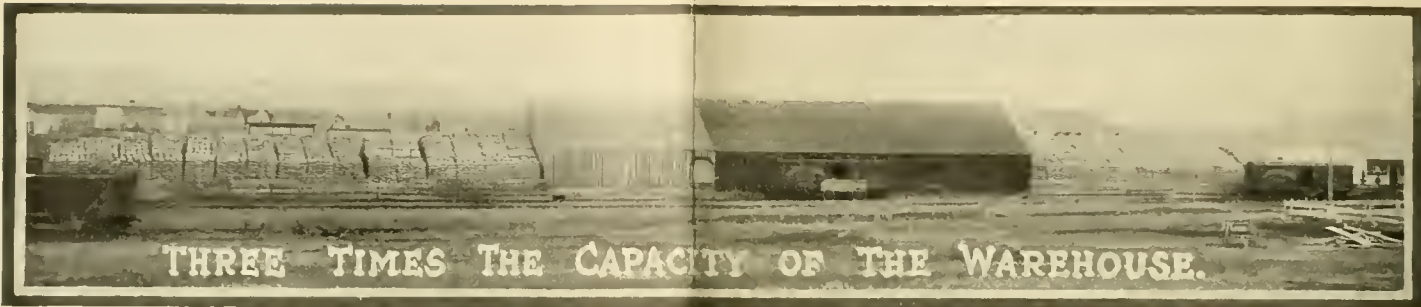


125 bushels of oats; 80 bushels of barley, and 300 bushels of potatoes, all without irrigation or fertilization. Corn, while not grown extensively as yet, yields as high as 40 bushels per acre.

The average wheat yield of the Inland Empire since 1900 has been 39,515,000 bushels per annum. The yield by counties of Eastern Washington was as follows:

Adams	2,400,000	Spokane	900,000
Asotin	320,000	Stevens	210,000
Columbia	250,000	Walla Walla	3,250,000
Chelan	50,000	Whitman	8,400,000
Douglas	1,050,000	Yakima	350,000
Franklin	650,000	Eastern Washington	27,765,000
Garfield	810,000	Northern Idaho	4,500,000
Kittitas	300,000	Eastern Oregon	7,250,000
Klickitat	650,000	Total Inland Empire	39,515,000
Lincoln	8,175,000		

The center of the great wheat belt of the Inland Empire is Adams county, renowned for its quality of Blue Stem wheat. Ritzville, the county seat, enjoys the distinction of being the largest grain receiving point, direct from the farm, in the world. Over 2,000,000 bushels are received here annually.



THREE TIMES THE CAPACITY OF THE WAREHOUSE.



HAULING GRAIN TO MARKET



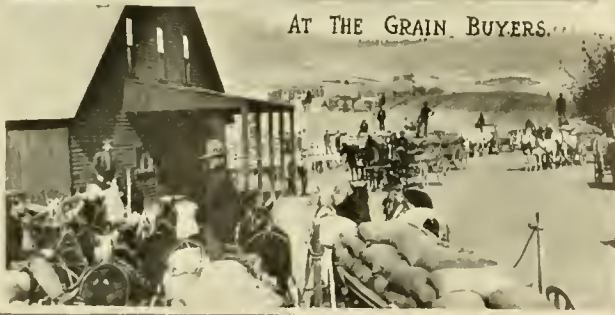
HAULING WHEAT TO MARKET



THE WHEAT BLOCKADE.



A SPOKANE FLOUR MILL.



AT THE GRAIN BUYERS.



FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN TANK.

The price of wheat during the season of 1903-4 has ranged from 60c to 77c per bushel. This, with the wonderful yield per acre, has resulted in large profits to the farmer.

The Inland Empire farmer has the markets of the world at his command. The flour manufactured by local mills with a daily capacity of 10,400 barrels finds its

way to Europe, South Africa, and the markets of the Orient, while all the by-products are consumed at home or find a ready market in our Philippine possessions. Inland Empire wheat is conceded to be the finest that can be grown for cereal food products. Five hundred thousand bushels were shipped during 1903 to Eastern points for that purpose. This trade is steadily increasing. Flax, millet, buckwheat, speltz, and other cereals, all make large yields.

The natural grass of the Inland Empire is the bunch grass, which disappears with cultivation; but all tame grasses, such as alfalfa, brome grass, timothy, clover, and the several varieties of meadow grasses are grown extensively and yield large profits.

A feature not to be overlooked by the thrifty farmer is the absence of all pests in the Inland Empire. Crops are absolutely immune from chintz bug, Hessian fly, weevil, army worm, or potato bug.

Irrigation was introduced in 1903 as a factor in the development of Spokane. Water was taken from three lakes in the Spokane Valley and conveyed to nearly 4,000 acres. The results exceeded the expectations of the projectors, as the gravelly loam yielded immense crops when brought under water.

The value of land is governed by its productive capacity, although temporary conditions may affect its selling price. For purposes of illustration, the best farm land in Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota sells for \$50 to \$125 per acre. In the Inland Empire better land can be purchased for \$10 to \$10 per acre because there are not enough people in the country to cultivate it. A glance at the following table of statistics



A PIONEER FARM HOUSE.



FARM HOUSES OF TO-DAY.



compiled by the United States Government as a test of value shows that an average acre in Washington is worth more than an average acre in either of the above named states:

	Iowa	Neb.	Minn.	Wash.
Wheat.....	\$ 9.75	\$ 9.23	\$ 7.74	\$13.67
Oats.....	10.73	7.33	10.91	16.63
Barley.....	11.09	6.56	11.61	17.83
Potatoes.....	26.64	32.34	24.30	54.52

While Nature has been lavish in providing the Inland Empire with an inexhaustible soil, she has been equally kind in making provision for the growth of the grain and the gathering of the harvest. The rainfall is frequent and abundant throughout the year, but is more copiously distributed in the growing season and is entirely absent during the harvest period, which usually begins July 15th and ends October 1st. The rainfall of the Inland Empire varies from 16 inches to 24 inches in the non-irrigated sections, and is ample for the numerous crops grown. The character of the soil is such that an annual rainfall of 12 inches will produce an abundant crop. The wheat crop of the Inland Empire ripens in such a manner that it does not shatter after maturity, and numerous cases are of record where the grain has stood for six weeks after maturity without loss. This long harvest period, undisturbed by unfavorable weather conditions, makes it possible to gather and haul the grain to the warehouses before the fall rains set in. One of the most profitable industries, both as a special enterprise, and as an adjunct to farming, is the raising and marketing of poultry. Eggs never sell for less than 15c per dozen during the summer and from 30c to 50c during the winter months. E. D. Brown, of Spokane, a special poultry raiser, has, for the



past several years, sold on the local market all the eggs he produces at 30c per dozen the year around. J. L. Smith, manager of the Hazelwood farm, Spokane county, states that from a flock of 200 hens he sold last year \$1,400 worth of eggs—an average

of \$7 per hen—besides \$450 worth of live poultry. Poultry retails at never less than 15c per pound, and often reaches the price of 20c per pound and better for undrawn poultry.

Spokane commission men estimate that 55 carloads of eggs were imported during 1903, while the eggs produced in Spokane county amounted to less than two carloads, thus showing that the poultry industry cannot be overdone for years to come. In no other section of the United States can so favorable conditions for poultry raising be found. There are no diseases. Chicken cholera, gapes, and other diseases common to the fowl in Eastern communities are unknown here.

With all the natural advantages which Nature has so liberally bestowed upon this section, and the society of the better class of settlers from almost every part of the United States, where can one select a more suitable place to locate and make a permanent home, or make an investment in property that will yield better profit?

While practically all of the agricultural land of the Inland Empire does not require irrigation to raise all kinds of farm products, fruit, etc., in no other country in the world can irrigation be more profitably employed, not only because of the increased yield, but because the quality of the products of irrigation are superior to those of all other irrigated lands, hence will command better prices in the competitive markets. Consequently the possibilities of irrigation as a wealth producer cannot be overestimated. The principal irrigated sections of the state are the Spokane, Wenatchee, Yakima and Snake River valleys, situated in Spokane, Chelan, Yakima and Asotin counties, respectively. These sections are especially adapted to fruit growing and market gardening. No other section of the world grows, or is capable of growing finer fruit. Government experts assert that the irrigation of the Spokane Valley, immediately east of the City of Spokane, is the most successful in the state. It certainly is the most convenient to market.



STOCK RAISING is a source of wealth, and no other section of the country excels the Inland Empire in this profitable industry. Over \$20,000,000 were realized by stockmen in 1903. The Pacific Coast and Alaska, together with home consumption, formed the market that consumed all of the stock that was slaughtered. About 12,000 carloads of cattle, 5,000 carloads of sheep, and 2,800 carloads of hogs were shipped from the Inland Empire. The wool clip is estimated to have amounted to nearly 20,000,000 pounds—30 per cent larger than any other year. Of this amount fully 10,000,000 pounds were sheared in the Inland Empire. The price of wool ranges from 9c to 13c per pound in the grease. No

barn feeding is necessary, hence the industry is a most profitable one, despite the low price of wool as compared with Eastern states.

The pork industry is receiving more attention each year, owing to the cheapness of production and firm market prices. Hog cholera and other diseases are unknown among swine in this section. Taking market prices which have prevailed here during the past five years, it is estimated that a farmer can realize \$1.00 per bushel for his wheat fed to hogs.

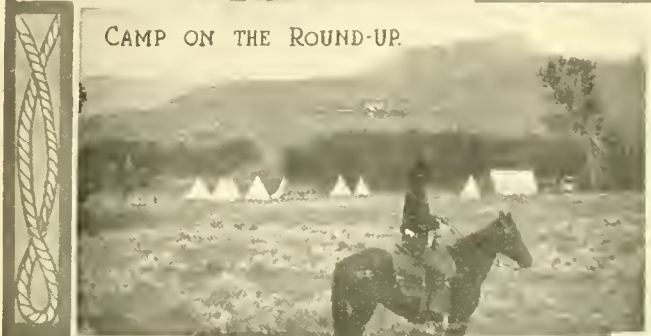
The Eastern Washington horse has attained a world-wide reputation for hardiness, and was eagerly sought after by the English government during the late war in South Africa. Prices are reasonable, so that the settler can obtain a good farm team at moderate cost. Teams broken to harness range in price from \$150 to \$300. It is estimated that over \$1,000,000 was realized during 1903 from the sale of horses raised in this region. Improvement in breeds is evidenced by large importations of thoroughbred stock.



BLOODED STOCK.



TWO GENERATIONS OF COWBOYS



CAMP ON THE ROUND-UP.



FOLLOWING A BAND OF CATTLE.



THE ROUND-UP.



SPOKANE COUNTY
COURT HOUSE.



DAVENPORT'S
RESTAURANT.



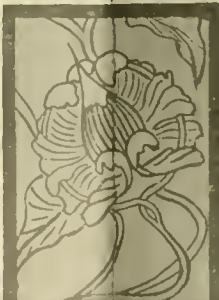
THE GARFIELD
SCHOOL.



HIGH
SCHOOL.



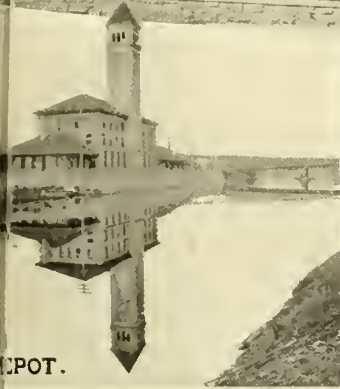
GREAT
NORTHERN



HAWTHORNE
SCHOOL.



CITY HALL & CENTRAL FIRE STATION.



DEPOT.



RIVERSIDE AVE. LOOKING WEST.



LANE <

D

AIRYING as an exclusive industry, or as an adjunct of diversified farming, offers large returns on the capital invested. Nearly \$7,000,000 were realized in 1903 from dairy and poultry products in the Inland Empire. With the great increase in production of butter, cheese, cream, milk, eggs and poultry in 1903, more of these products were shipped into this territory from the East than ever before. No opportunities in the Northwest are more conspicuous than those offered in this industry. The capacity of the creameries is limited chiefly by the lack of cream. The creameries compete for the milk and the farmer

benefits by the competition. The price paid during 1903 was the highest on record, nearly 10c per pound for butter fat over what was paid in the great dairy districts of the East. Milk is sold to creameries for 9c to 16c per gallon, and retails at 14 to 18 quarts for \$1.00. Cream retails at 20c per pint. Cream averages 30 per cent butter fat, which is governed by the market price of butter, averaging about 26.5c per pound. At this rate a gallon of cream in butter fat would be worth 58c. Milch cows sell for \$40 to \$65 per head.

Ninety per cent of the cheese consumed in Spokane and vicinity is shipped in from the East. Cream cheese retails at 20c to 25c per pound on the local market.

S. Crumbaker, near Colfax, Washington, milked 17 cows last year and sold during the year 16,548 pounds of cream, which yielded an average of 26.1 per cent butter fat, producing 4,257.5 pounds of butter, which sold from 20c to 29c per pound, bringing a total of \$1,024.31 for the year, an average of \$60.25 per cow, besides raising 17 calves, worth, at the end of the year, \$20 per head.



IN THE CREAMERY - CHURNS.



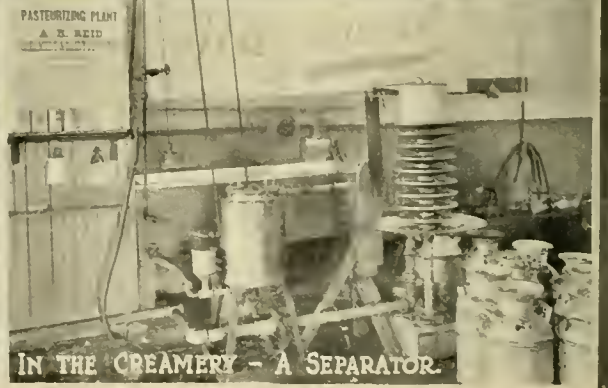
A DAIRY BARN.



A PART OF THE DAIRY HERD.



AT A COUNTRY CREAMERY.

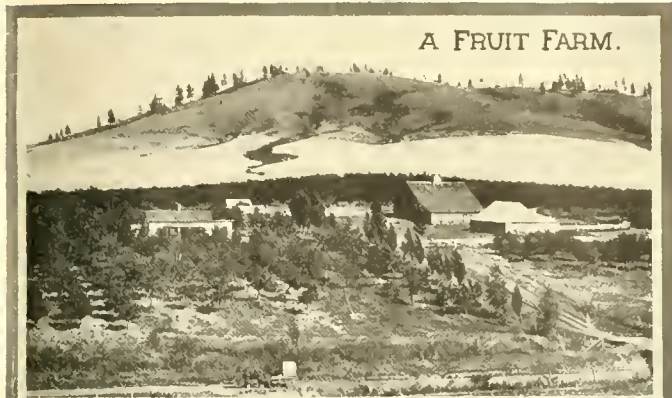
PASTERIZING PLANT
A. R. REID
CREAMERY

IN THE CREAMERY - A SEPARATOR.



FRUIT is a constantly increasing source of wealth of the great Inland Empire. In no other section of the United States can delicious fruit of all kinds be grown with greater abundance or excellence of flavor than on the rolling prairies, foothills and the irrigated sections of the Inland Empire. Washington fruit has no superior when perfection and flavor are considered, as evidenced by first prize awards in competition with other states. Just as good fruit, in as great variety and abundance, can be grown here without as with irrigation, so that each and every farm can have its orchard for home

consumption. The production of fine fruits and vegetables for home and distant markets is becoming yearly a greater source of income. The chief irrigated sections, including the Spokane River Valley, grow in wonderful size and perfection of flavor, peaches, apricots, grapes, pears, apples, plums, cherries, and melons. The non-irrigated sections, the Palouse, Spokane Prairies, Potlatch, and Big Bend and other regions, may be called the great apple districts. Here the fruits grown are the hardiest and the most desirable varieties, not only of apples, but also of plums, cherries, prunes, pears and berries. These fruits are yearly finding a wider market in the principal cities of the East, and bringing to the growers the highest prices paid in the country. More than \$3,000,000 were paid to Inland Empire farmers, orchardists and produce gardeners during 1903 for fruit and



A FRUIT FARM.



A STRAWBERRY FIELD.



A PLATTER OF STRAWBERRIES.

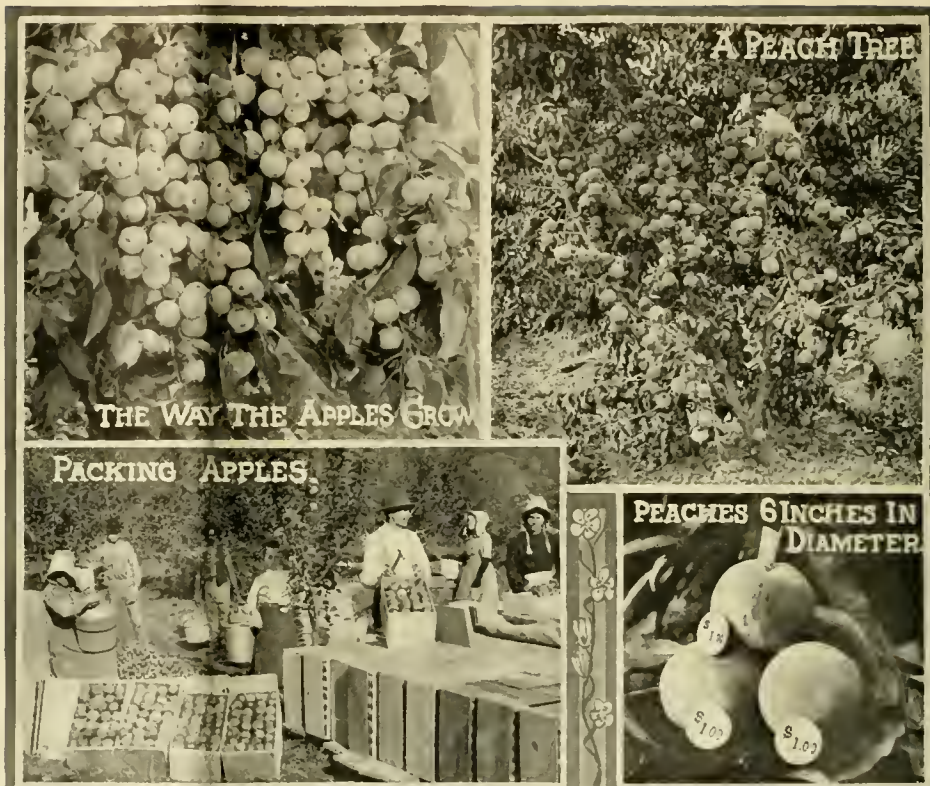


PACKING STRAWBERRIES.

vegetables shipped to the centers of population and out of the state. The total value of the fruit and vegetable crop of the entire Inland Empire is estimated to be nearly \$9,000,000. The only reasonably accurate figures which have been obtained as to the output, however, are for fruit and vegetables shipped by railroad. These figures, compiled by several commission men and checked by State Horticultural Commissioner Van Holderbeke, show approximately the following as shipments during 1903:

	Estimated	Value.
Eastern Washington—	Carloads.	
Apples	1,400	\$560,000
Peaches	240	144,000
Prunes and plums, fresh.....	195	58,500
Prunes, dried	15	15,000
Cherries	55	68,750
Berries	130	130,000
Pears	60	30,000
Tomatoes	185	74,000
Grapes	25	25,000
Melons	360	108,000
Potatoes, cabbages, onions and other vegetables	5,460	919,200
Total, Eastern Washington.	8,125	\$2,132,250
Eastern Oregon	2,200	940,000
Northern Idaho	320	180,000
Total, Inland Empire.....	10,645	\$3,252,450

The Spokane Valley, with its irrigation possibilities, offers better opportunities to the fruit grower than any other section because of its convenience to market.





MINING in the territory tributary to Spokane yields \$23,000,000 annually in gold, silver, lead, copper and other minerals. The famous silver-lead mines of the Coeur d'Alenes, Idaho, are within 60 miles of the City of Spokane.

The great Tiger-Poor-man, Bunker Hill & Sullivan, Standard, Mammoth, Hercules, and Last Chance mines were located, developed, owned and operated by Spokane men, and are now controlled by Spokane capital.

The big mines of the Coeur d'Alenes are now operated by electric power transmitted from the power plant of the Washington Water Power Company, at Spokane, where it is generated by the magnificent falls of the Spokane river. The power line extends a distance of a little over 110 miles, and is the longest high power service in the world.

The Coeur d'Alene mines are paying dividends at the rate of \$180,450 per month. Over \$12,000,000 have been paid in dividends since their discovery 20 years ago. Buffalo Hump, Elk City, Tyson, and various other sections of Northern Idaho are yielding large returns, while the Bitter Root Range, known to be rich in mineral deposits, is practically unexplored. The showing of mineral deposits north of Lake Pend d'Oreille is good and capital is being interested in the establishment of a large smelter at Sand Point, 80 miles northeast of Spokane.

Other rich mineral zones near Spokane are the Boundary and Kootenay districts, British Columbia; Republic camp and Ckanogan district, Washington; and the Sumpter district, of Eastern Oregon. Republic camp has immense deposits of low grade gold-bearing ore. The Okanogan is regarded as having some of the greatest mining possibilities in the country. The mining industry is not affected by ordinary commercial depression, hence it can readily be seen what this steady source of wealth means to Spokane.





LUMBERING as an industry has attained enormous proportions in the Inland Empire during the past two years. The territory east, north and southeast of Spokane contains the largest area of standing pine timber extant in the United States. The total lumber output for 1903 was 1,500,000,000 feet, equal to 75,000 carloads of 20,000 feet to the car, or a solid train 700 miles long. Twenty thousand men were given employment in the planing mills of Spokane and the sawmills and lumber camps, who received about \$12,000,000 in wages.

There are 520 shipping sawmills in the Inland Northwest, not including mills which cut only a small quantity for consumption in the immediate neighborhood. Some of these mills have sawed 15,000,000 each during 1903, while the smaller ones have sawed from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet. There is no pitch in the Washington, or Idaho white pines to become

discolored with age. The Washington pine has as distinct a grain as the best product of Southern yellow pine, making it a far prettier finishing wood than Michigan pine. It is just as soft as the Eastern white pine and just as light in weight. Hence for mill work it has no superior. The hard woods are represented by fir and tamarack, much of which has a beautiful, curly grain, and for interior finish is equal, and in many respects superior, to that of the best oak. Rough building lumber sells on the local market at \$8 to \$12 per thousand feet, and finishing material at \$18 to \$36 per thousand feet, consequently the larger portion of the best grades is shipped to the markets of the Eastern states and Middle West.



IN THE BOOM AT THE MILL.





THINGS TO REMEMBER ABOUT SPOKANE AND THE INLAND EMPIRE OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

That Spokane is the best built city, according to population, in the world.

That Spokane is essentially a city of homes, having the largest number of beautiful residences of any city of its size in the United States.

That building material is cheaper in Spokane than in the East or Middle West.

That Spokane is the "Home of the Mining Kings" of the Pacific Northwest.

That Spokane has the cheapest water power in the country, and that electric power generated by the magnificent falls of the Spokane river is furnished manufacturers on the Niagara scale.

That Spokane capital controls the Coeur d'Alenes, the greatest silver-lead mines of the world.

That Spokane transmits electric power for industrial purposes a greater distance than any other city.

That Spokane has a population of over 65,000, and is increasing at the rate of 5,000 annually.

That Spokane offers more and better opportunities for the investment of capital than any other city of the West.

That Spokane offers better advantages for manufacturing than can be found in any other locality of equal population.

That Spokane offers better inducements to capital from the manufacture of matches to the construction of a transcontinental railroad than any other city of the great West.

That 10,000 cigars are consumed daily in Spokane.

That 100,000 matches are consumed daily in Spokane, and that the city is without a match factory.

That Spokane is the commercial and distributing center of a territory equal in area to the states of New York and Pennsylvania combined.

That the Inland Empire contains rich mineral, marble and timber resources, and the most fertile fruit and farm lands in America.

That the region tributary to Spokane produces \$21,000,000 annually in gold, silver, lead and copper.

That the Inland Empire produces the finest quality of commercial marbles and in the greatest variety of coloring in the world.

That the Inland Empire's staple grades of marble are the best known for architectural purposes.

That the soil of the Inland Empire produces more to the acre than any other of the United States.

That Spokane is the center of the most productive cereal belt of the world.

That the Inland Empire leads the United States and the world in the

average yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. (Verify this statement by reference to the U. S. Agricultural Reports.)

That a crop failure, whether farm, fruit or vegetables, has never occurred in the Inland Empire.

That every variety of deciduous fruit known can be grown with never a crop failure in the Inland Empire.

That Spokane poultry won sweepstakes prize at Chicago in 1903, in competition against all America.

That the Inland Empire cannot be excelled for poultry raising—no gapes, no cholera.

That Spokane is the greatest railroad center west of St. Paul and the Missouri river.

That the Inland Empire enjoys the most delightful climate known where the four seasons are marked.

That sunstroke, cyclones, blizzards, or violent thunder storms are unknown in the Inland Empire except in name.

That the average farm yield per acre for the past ten years in the Inland Empire was: Wheat, 23.6 bushels; oats, 41.1 bushels; barley, 37.2 bushels; potatoes, 131 bushels, which exceeds the ten-year average of the United States, or any other single state in the Union.

That Spokane has a larger bank deposit per capita than any other city of the United States.

That the great mines of the Boundary and Kootenay districts of British Columbia are tributary to Spokane and that Spokane enterprise and capital are largely interested in their development.

That Spokane enterprise has built four railroads and is undertaking another project, which will give the city its fifth transcontinental line.

That Spokane has four transcontinental railroads and nine branch lines radiating to every point of the Inland Empire.

That Spokane is the best lighted city in the West.

That Spokane's public schools are unsurpassed.

That Spokane has 23 public school buildings, which cost \$1,000,000.

That Spokane has the finest city hall, court house and high school building in the Pacific Northwest.

That the educational facilities of the Inland Empire are the peer of any other section of America—six colleges, two state normal schools, two seminaries and several private schools comprise the institutions of higher education.

That the public schools of Spokane and the Inland Empire will be maintained, together with its system of free text books, without taxation within a few years, owing to the wise provision of the public school land law.

That the Inland Empire grows the finest fruit in the world, with a never-failing crop.

That the annual productive wealth of the Inland Empire is \$300 per capita.

That the lumber output per annum in the Inland Empire aggregates 1,500,000,000 feet valued at \$20,000,000.

That the bank clearances of Spokane, which reached the enormous total of \$112,000,000 in 1903, show an increase annually of 25 per cent, or a total of over 700 per cent since 1890.

That nine-tenths of all the farm wealth of the Inland Empire is produced without irrigation.

That irrigation is destined to add millions of dollars to the wealth of the Inland Empire, after all other farm lands are under cultivation.

That the best irrigated land in the world is found in the Spokane Valley and other sections of the Inland Empire.

That 10,000,000 pounds of wool are produced annually in the Inland Empire.

That over 1,000,000 pounds of wool are sheared annually in the Big Bend district, every pound of which must pass through Spokane to reach a market.

That Spokane offers exceptional opportunities for success in the establishment of a woolen mill and a wool scouring plant. (Write the Secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce for particulars.)

That 20,000 carloads of live stock are exported annually from the Inland Empire.

That the sugar beet is grown in its greatest perfection in the Inland Empire—225 carloads of refined sugar being manufactured by a single factory near Spokane last year.

That the lumber and mining camps of the Inland Empire offer the best market in the world for farm products.

That 10,000 carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped to Eastern markets from the Inland Empire in 1903, of which 7,000 carloads were handled through the Spokane gateway; and, that five years ago 6,000 carloads comprised the total export shipments of the entire state.

That nearly \$9,500,000 worth of Spokane county real estate was sold to newcomers and investors in 1903.

That Spokane erected 1,554 buildings in 1903, costing \$4,000,000.

That Spokane has the greatest number of telephones in use of any city of like population in the world.

That Spokane has more miles of electric car lines than any other city of equal population in the United States.

That the Inland Empire raises 40,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, and is capable of producing 120,000,000 bushels annually.

That Spokane flour mills manufacture 275,000 barrels of flour and 35,000 barrels of breakfast food annually.

That wages paid common and skilled labor in Spokane and the Inland Empire are the highest in the country. Common labor, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per day; building laborers, \$3.00;

painters, \$3.50; carpenters, \$3.60; stone masons, \$5.00; plumbers, \$5.00, and brick layers, \$5.60 per day of eight hours. That Spokane is going to be a city of 100,000 population in 1910.

That the coldest weather experienced at Spokane during the past two years was 4 degrees above zero. That the warmest weather during the same period was 97 degrees, and that cool nights always prevail during the warmest days.

That Spokane is the metropolis of the Inland Empire, having at least 200 towns looking to this city as the trade center. That Spokane has seven theaters and seven public parks. That Spokane has three daily newspapers with a combined circulation of 30,000.

That the highly colored marbles of the Inland Empire excel all others for interior decorative purposes. That the best farm lands of the world can be purchased in the Inland Empire at prices ranging from \$10 to \$40 per acre.

That Inland Empire crops are absolutely free from destroying insects such as are found in the Eastern states and Middle West. That the Inland Empire is capable of supplying one-sixth of the bread stuff of the United States.

That Spokane is the gateway to all of this magnificent domain. That Spokane is named from an Indian tribe meaning "Children of the Sun," and is pronounced "Spo-can."

That the Spokane Chamber of Commerce gives the best information obtainable on all subjects pertaining to the natural resources and business opportunities of the Inland Empire.



What We Have in The Inland Empire

Fertile lands at low prices.

Mild summers with cool nights.

Short winters and light snowfall.

Wheat yield of 20 to 50 bushels per acre.

Government crop reports for past 10 years
give the average yield of wheat per acre
for the United States as 15 bushels, and
the average yield for Washington as 23.1
bushels, the largest of any section in the
United States.

A great lumber country.

A great wheat country

A great stock country.

A great fruit country.

A delightful climate.

What We Have Not in The Inland Empire

No cyclones, blizzards nor violent wind-
storms.

No great extremes of heat or cold.

No sunstroke; no earthquakes.

No Hessian fly, army worm, chintz or potato
bugs, nor weevil.

No hog cholera nor cattle distemper.

No poultry diseases.

No crop failures; no floods.

No malaria; no consumption; no hay fever.

For Detailed Information, Address

Spokane
Chamber of Commerce

Why not live in a fine climate
and enjoy life?
You will be a long time dead

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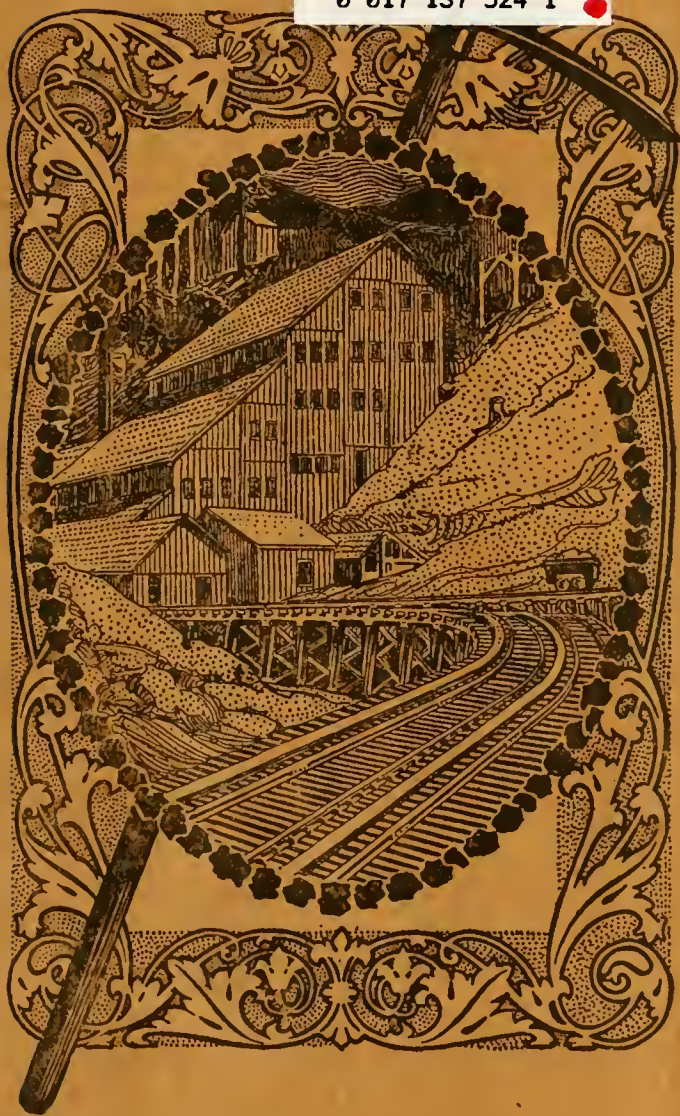


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